THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

TOMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### Reconstruction.

From the Tribune Mr. Eliot's bill to establish a Provisional lovernment in Louisiana, and provide for the porganization of the State on the basis of foyal and impartial suffrage, passed the House an Tuesday by the decisive vote of 113 to 48. The Democrats opposed its immediate passage upon the plea that it needed longer examination. But the principles of the bill have been discussed by Congress since 1865; they have been again and again voted upon by the people: there is not an important section which has not been thoroughly debated, and the bill embodies many of the absolute convictions of the Republican party. It does not follow that this measure was hastily adopted by the House merely because the bill itself was so

recently proposed.

Whether the bill goes to the root of the matter we do not need to discuss; nor whether Congress should make it the basis of the reconstruction of all the Rebel States. Uniformity of reconstruction has not been proved to be necessary. What is required for Texas or Louisiana may not suit North Carolina. The House, we believe, establishes no arbitrary precedent in passing this bill, and does not probably intend it to stand as the final method of reconstruction. It is simply a practical measure, which the House, acting upon the report of its Committee appointed to investigate the New Orleans massacre, deems necessary to protect loyalty in Louisiana. And it is a recognition-which the House, we judge, begins to feel-of the urgent necessity of pass ing some measure of reconstruction.

As a beginning, at least, of that great work Congress has only talked about for two years, the passage of a measure which has some principles of justice and permanence may be welcomed. It takes at once the State of Louisiana out of the power of the men who dragged her into the Rebellion, and who are oppressing the men who opposed rebellion. It is useless for the Democrats to object that the Louisiana loyalists were Rebels, for if they were, the bill excludes them from office. Of more importance than the exclusion of disloyal citizens, is the declaration that in the reorganization of the State Government all loyal male citizens, without distinction of race or color, shall have the right to vote for officers, and a voice in forming the Constitution by which they are to be governed. This is the great principle of the bill, to which the appointment of a military commander, the Provisional Governor and Council, the prohibition of the payment of the Rebel State debts, etc., are but accessories and preparations. We rejoice in the passage of an act which peremptorily asserts the power of Congress to restore to all loyal citizens in the States which have for-feited their old Constitutions by rebellion, their inalienable rights.

Mr. Stevens' bill to establish military governments in the South does not appear to conflict with this of Mr. Eliot, for it is understood that it is meant to be but preparatory to such measures of permanent reorganization as those the House has just adopted. Mr. Stevens' bill would remove every officer in the South who From the Times. has usurped authority; it would end the rule of men who, like Mayor Monroe, instigate murder, and those who, like Governor Throckmorton, appear powerless to prevent or punish it. It sweeps away that machinery by which the men who maintained the Rebellion, and who surrendered to Grant, have regained session of the South. It is thought that this bill will be passed by the House in a day or two. When it becomes a law, it will place every Rebel State exactly where it stood at the end of the Rebellion. Then will follow those grander measures for rebuilding State Governments which shall not be the tyrannies of a privileged class, or an aristocracy, but the work of the people, in which all citizens shall be represented, and by which all shall be pro-

Senator Chandler's Indictment Against the President-Another Sign. From the Herald.

"Melas and I are trying to deceive each other," said the great Napolean, in one of his crisp little epigrammatic letters to Josephine. The same game is now going on at Washington, not only between President and Congress, but between the several parties and factions of Congress. They are all trying to deceive each other. There is strategy in politics as well as in war, and the report of the House Committee on the New Orleans riot on the same day with Mr. Chandler's indictment in the Senate against President Johnson were strategical movements against the coalition which is manœuvring to bring together the two ends of Pennsylvania avenue.

Senator Chandler says that if President Johnson had no legal authority to appoint provisional civil Governors over the Rebel States, such appointments on his part render him liable to impeachment; that if Mr. Johnson, without authority in law, has restored to Southern States and railroad companies the rolling stock, etc., of any road or roads, the property of the United States obtained as captures made in war, he ought to be impeached for that; that if he has unlawfully stopped by his orders the collection of the district tax levied upon the Rebel States, he ought for that to be subjected to impeachment; that if he has retained in or reappointed men to office without submitting their names to the Senate, or after their rejection by the Senate, it is a matter for impeachment; and in regard to the President's plan of Southern restoration, says Mr. Chandler; "he has no more right to a plan than my horse." Finally, he says that the removal by impeachment of a President who has violated the Constitution "would produce about the same amount of excitement in the country that the removal of the Custom House officers in the city of New York would produce, and no more." And so Mr. Chandler hoped that his resolution proposing an inquiry as to the legality of those provisional civil Governors of Mr. Johnson would be adopted. Mr. Fessenden, however, suggested that as the members of the Senate might possibly be called upon to act in the capacity of judges upon charges of impeachment against Mr. Johnson, it was proper that they should hold themselves free from any commitment on the subject; and so the resolution was properly laid on the table.

But for all this the radical Senator from Michigan gained his point, in a little lift to the Judiciary Committee of the House, charged with the duty, in their discretion, of making up a case of impeachment. The report and in a high rate of postage, some compensation bill of Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, in the for this outlay. We have no need here to go

House on the New Orleans riots, look to the same object. In both cases it is the ghost of old Hamlet reappearing to young "Hamlet," only "to whet thy almost blunted purpose." The impeachment party find it necessary to keep up their fire, to reproduce villy in both Houses the sins and transgressions of Andrew Johnson, and to show how clearly he is a subject for impeachment, in order to head off the counter-movement for a compromise, whereby, upon the basis of the President's aurrender, the impeachment may be bridged over by a new bill.

On the other hand, the old "King of the Lobby," Thurlow Weed, finds time to drop for a moment the negotiations for his lobby perquisites in the Custom House and Naval Office, in order to join with John C. Green and others in a petition to Congress remonstrating against the threatened impeachment, and "praying the adoption of measures that will promote the peace and prosperity of the Union," as if any-thing could be adopted better calculated to secure such measures than the removal of the deadlock which keeps Congress standing still. But still the question recurs, Why all these dodges and delays in Congress, when the case is so clear against the Executive, the authority to impeach him so express and ample, and when the Republicans have more than a two-thirds vote in each House? Do they fear that, if Mr. Johnson is pushed to the wall he will try the trick of Louis Napoleon with the French National Assembly of 1851? No. But there are several Republican aspirants and Presidential cliques who want a clear field for a year or so longer to perfect their plans, and the impeachment and removal of Mr. Johnson, precipitating the Presidential election, might spoil most of these plans on the spontaneous movement of the people for General Grant, and in his election.

As the law now stands, with the removal of Mr. Johnson the President of the Senate would temporarily take his place, but the Secretary of State would be required to provide at once for an election by the people. Now, we sus-pect that the pipelayers of Chief Justice Chase and the admirers of Secretary Stanton, and the friends of several other Presidential aspirants, lying back in the shade, are not ready to meet the contingency of an election by the people before the regular time. Hence they are in-clined, like Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, to patch up a truce or a treaty of peace with President Johnson, in order to gain the time required to organize their little working committees all over the country in view of the regular Republican National Convention. While everything remains unsettled this man may have as good a chance as that man or the other man; but if you remove President Johnson General Grant is brought forward at once by a sort of spontaneous combustion, and all competitors

But still the necessities of the Republican party may bring them to this alternative. Mr. Johnson is their apple of discord. His re-moval will, at least for the time, put an end to their dissensions, while his retention in office can only serve to widen them, do what else they may. In surrendering he will be like sagacious Dutchman, who got down from his horse only to get on again better; if his surrender is accepted, it will only be the admission again of the harmless-looking wooden horse into Troy. Eliot's bill, based upon the New Orleans riots, looks like impeachment; but from present indications even this bill, in the short interval of this Congress to the 4th of March, will fall through between the two Houses, and the whole business of reconstruction and impeachment will devolve upon the new Congress which meets on that day.

### Atlantic Penny Postage.

It is impossible to measure by any ordinary standard the benefits which this age receives from its system of cheap postages. Figures, when they mount into millions, convey but vague ideas, yet it is chiefly by figures of this high numeration that we are statistically told to estimate all that cheap postage has done for us. But when we reflect upon what is involved in the distribution of millions of letters annually, we find ourselves engaged in moral considerations of the highest degree of interest. The increase of letters from thousands to millions implies much more than a higher degree of education and a quickened stimulus to the cultivation of the arts of reading and writing among the masses. We see in it also the closer binding together of our people, the strengthening of the family and domestic ties, the promotion of social harmony, the multiplication of those thousand sympathies so necessary to our welfare as a nation, which distance tends to sever, but which find their development under a cheap and easy postal communication. The benefits which commerce receives are so obvious that we need scarcely allude to them, and if we have placed the other class of advantages first, it is not alone because they are of more general application, but because it is a curious though not generally known fact that the proportion of domestic letters to those of a commercial character stands as nine to one.

As the invention of the penny postal system is due to Great Britain, and as it was in operation there many years before it was adopted here, so there its influence for good, in the social manners of the people, has been most marked in the directions we have indicated. To her moralists the theme is almost stale, still no language seems too exaggerated to describe its effects. The invention of railways, the diffusion of education, so far as these can be dissociated from cheap postage, are deemed but as co-equal factors with the latter, and there are not wanting those who would assign to the former an inferior place in the social economy of the nation.

That the United States and Great Britain should each, within its own boundaries, enjoy to the fullest extent the blessings of the cheap postage system, is a matter of mutual congratulation. But to perfect the system there is one thing wanting, and that is that it be made common to both. In other words, that the ocean postage between the two countries be conducted on the same principle as the land services within them, and the compensation of each Government, for taking charge of our letters at a low rate, be sought in the increased number which, under such stimulus, would be sent. The opportunity for effecting this desirable end is now open, from causes we shall proceed to state; and we trust that an awakened public sentiment will insist that no arrangement between the two Governments shall be concluded which does not embrace

this principle. Almost everybody knows that the postage rates between this country and Great Britain are fixed by a Postal Convention, made some years ago, and that the rate on a single letter of half an ounce is twenty-four cents from any part of the United States to any part of the United Kingdom. This high rate was fixed because Great Britain had made a contract with the Cunard Company which involved a subsidy of about £180,000 for carrying the mails. and, very naturally, that Government sought,

into the history of that grant. Briefly, in a much smaller amount, it was given first, many years ago, to encourage a mail service from Liverpool to Halifax. Then the service was extended to Boston, and afterwards to this port, each additional service commanding an ed an baidy.

With the invention of the screw propeller great change came over steam navigation, and when experience shows that screw steamers can rival paddle-wheel steamers in swiftness, and when, moreover, by the economy of space in their holds, can carry large cargoes, and thus run successfully, unsubsidized, by the side of a subsidized line, the uselessness and expense of continuing an enormous grant have been so powerfully urged upon the British Government that they have resolved to dis-continue it at the expiration of the present contract; that is, at the end of this year. We learn from the report of the Postmaster-General that notice has been given of the termination at that time of the existing Postal Convention, and it is proposed, under a new convention, the preliminary basis for which has already been concluded, to reduce the postage between the two countries to twelve cents for

Beyond the mere convenience, however, of the statement that the postage is to be reduced to one-half of the former amount, we can discover no principle by which this precise figure can be arrived at. The only principle, indeed, which can be any guide will, if cor rectly applied, lead to the establishment of a much lower rate. We have seen that after the end of the current year no steamer is to receive any subsidy from either Government. The competition for the mail service will be not alone the Cunard steamers, but others that have proved themselves just as fast. There will be the Inman, the National, and the Great Western lines -all well known and favorites with the travelling public. Now, as the expense to the United States Postal Department will end with the delivery of the mails on board the steamers in this harbor, and that expense is our inland postage of three cents, what will be the additional cost of carrying the mails across the Atlantic? Clearly nothing more than what competing lines of steamers will undertake to carry them for. Has, then, our Government ascertained, before agreeing to charge us twelve cents for a letter to London, that the fastest steamers on the route will not carry letters for less than nine cents? Is it sure that they would not be carried for four cents? Our belief is that as these steamers are managed by men who know that the number of letters increase in more than a geometrical ratio inversely to the rate of postage, they know that the rate of two cents for a half ounce letter would pay them better than any higher rate, and that they would transport the mails for the minimum figure we have

As we understand the proposed change, each Government will see to the transportation of its mail, and neither will charge the other for sorting and delivery in its respective country. Our own rate is already fixed at three cents for this service, and what we insist on is, that in addition to this no further charge be made than that of the ocean steamers for carrying and taking care of the mails. The keen com-petition among them will insure the lowest possible rates. If our Chamber of Commerce will abandon politics for a time, they will find in this reform a subject worthy of their highest energies, and it is one which falls within the scope of their legitimate influence. It is scarcely necessary to point out how propitious the present time is for increasing by every means in our power our social and political influence abroad, and how necessary, in view of the immense tide of immigration that is setting to our shores, no less than in the interest of the increased number of our citizens who are going annually to Europe, that postal facilities be extended to the utmost verge of liberality.

It is not for us to suggest how or what arrangements should be made with the steam boat companies to insure regularity and despatch. Our duty is discharged when we press his matter upon the earnest attention of every business man, and when we, in the interests of the public, entreat the Government-if they are not yet committed in their proposed new Convention to any stipulated rate—that they will pause and hear what those who are most interested in the matter have to say about it.

The Reports of the New Orleans Riot.

The publication of the majority report of the Committee appointed to investigate the New Orleans riot, affords the radical press the expected opportunity to use that report for the precise purpose for which it seems intended, viz., as a warrant for the extreme measures radicalism intends to inflict on the South. The Tribune "does not purpose to recapitulate the harrowing story" of the Committee; but it fills a column with "the bloody day," the "savage brutality of Monroe's Rebel police," the "preparations for the massacre under the shield of municipal authority," "Mayor Monroe and his municipal ruffians," and generally all the "mud, blood, and thunder" through which tradition makes General Jackson wade to the armpits in Chal mette swamp before he won the great origi nal battle of New Orleans. The Herald, on the other hand, which represents an extremer radicalism than the Tribune's, says that the report elicits nothing new; that "the main point of the whole special plea" is to "make the charge that the President aided and abetted, if not instigated, the riot; that it is an "electioneering report," to offset the President's "electioneering speech" at St. Louis; it is "tit for tat," and "the pot calling the kettle black." The Tribune, however, sounds the key-note for lesser radical journals throughout the country, and its groans and lamentations over the "horrors" revealed by the report threaten a protracted revival of the old howls and the old mock-turtle tears over the outrages of the once unhappy Kansas.

It is unnecessary to call attention to mor than these three points in the majority report -1. That it attempts to fasten the whole blame of the riot upon Mayor Monroe and hi municipal police. 2. Failing in this, it would fix the entire responsibility upon the President. 3. The weakness of this effort, which the report itself makes a most indicrous failure, compels the Committee to fall back upon the grand summing up of the whole, to which all the mass of verbiage is but preliminary:-"That the present civil Government of Louisiana should be suspended by act of Congress, and a Provisional Government

established by military power." This is the sum and substance of the report; and, as the Tribune does not purpose to recapitulate the harrowing story, with equal consideration for the already well-bored public we refrain from reprinting the undoubted and irrefutable evidence of the radical origin of the riot, so widely published last summer, and content ourselves by presenting the full text of the minority report of the same Committee, premising that, while it carries conviction with it that the riot is not due to the

causes insisted on by the majority, it bears evidence of being a document intended simply to supply the public with facts, and not to inflame prejudices, or to make plausible excuses for a great intended wrong towards Louisiana, to afford a pretext for similar proceedings towards all the Southern States.

It would be quite pertinent, however, if we were to recapitulate the positive evidence before the public, that the radical majority in Congress knew last July that such a riot was imminent, if not directly intended; that men who were conspicuous in that riot, ex-Governor Hahn particularly, were in close consultation with Stevens, Banks, and Company, immediately before the riot, and then left, full charged as to the course to be pursued for New Orleans; that Doster, one of the radical instruments, urged the negroes to arm themselves for the riot two days before it occurred: that Congress was urged by Boutwell, in the radical caucus, not to adjourn till "they heard from New Orleans"-all these things are as fresh in the public mind as the Tribune says the "recital of the horrors" is. It is needless now, either for the information of the public or for the sake of history, to go over that ground again. But with regard to the animus of the majority report the following is perti-

The riot occurred July 30. From the very day when the full facts were made public down to the time when the Committee started for New Orleans to collect evidence, the World has repeatedly predicted the precise use which would be made of this affair, and that it would be the excuse for doing what the Radical Convention failed to accomplish, i. e., the subversion of the present State Government of Louisiana, and the substitution of some stronger and more radical rule. When the facts were fresh last August, the World repeatedly stated that the object of the radical riot was "to upset the legally constituted State Government, and to substitute therefor military rule, a Provisional Government, anything acceptable to the radicals in Washington;" or (as we stated August 4, five days after the riot), "failing in this scheme, to create a riot so serious as to call for Federal interference, thus furnishing a new argument for keeping out the 'disturbed, riotous, and still rebellious Southern States. till after the next Presidential contest. Whether the riot was planned for this express purpose, or not, is a matter of no moment now; the World's prediction of the use that would be made of the riot is fulfilled to the letter in the majority report.

Equally prophetic was the World in early stating the tone of the radical press and of the report, which is but a re-echo and rehash of the radical editorials on the subject last summer. Such special pleading as turns the whole investigation and all the "collected" evidence into a warrant for the summary subversion of the State Government of Louisiana, and the substition therefor of a "Provisional Government, maintained by military power, is indication enough that the object of the report is to effect this, and not to furnish information to the public. It is the flimsiest and most transparent pretext for the perpetration of a greater outrage than the Tribune ever raked from all the wrongs of Kansas; for Louisiana is but the entering wedge, and as the riot furnishes the excuse for overturning the civil Government of that State, so Louisiana will be not only the pretext, but the precedent for similar proceedings in all the

### DRY GOODS.

# PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT. Have just opened from New York auction sales, and other sources, several lots of GOODS BELOW GOLD

Se dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 125c, Large size Huckaback Towels, 25, 35, and 45c, Large size Satin Damask Towels, 55c, 100 dozen Linen Doylles, at \$1, \$1-25, \$1-37½, \$1-50, and 175 per dozen. A large assortment of Linen Napkins, \$2.45 up to \$6

per dozen.
Linen Bird-Eye for Children's Aprons, 40, 50, 62%, 75, and 87%c.; very cheap.
Scotch Diaper by the piece, very cheap.
Linen Huckaback Towelling, 31, 35, and 40c.; very ne quality.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 68c, per yard.
7-4 Bleached Table Linens, 90c, per yard.
8-4 do. do. do. \$1'12 per yard.
8-4 Table Linens, a job lot, very heavy, \$1'25 per

yard. Linen Table Cloths, 25; yards long, \$2.50, A large assortment Shirting Linens, Heavy Honsewife Linens.

WHITE GOODS-WHITE GOODS. Just opened 150 pieces Soft-finish Cambrics, from 25c, up to 50c. per yard, the balance of an importer's stock, which was bought at gold prices
Several lots of White Brilliants, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents.

Do. do. Nainsook Musiins, 25, 28, 31, 37½, and 50 cents—very cheap.

150 pieces Nainsook Plaid Musiins, handsome large Plaids, very cheap. Pinids, very cheap.
White Marsellies and Piques, 87%, 50c., up to \$1 a ard. Several lots of Victoria Lawns, very cheap. Several lots of Ladies' Linen Hdkis to sell, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25, and 28c, Gents' Hokis, 25, 28, 31, 37%, 45, and 50c, Several lots of Gents' Colored Border Hokis, very

cheap.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs,
Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs, 37½, 44, 50, and 58c,
Lace Border Hdkfs, 31 cts.
A large assortment of Hamburg Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings, a cheap lot of Dimity Bands,
Etc., Etc.

MUSLINS: MUSLINS! All the leading makes of Muslins at the very lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutts, New York Mills, Amos-keag A, Whitinsville, Whitney, and Trenton Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
American Callcoes and Ginghams.

PRICE & WOOD. Northwest cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT, N. B.—Just opened 50 pieces French Lawns, 20 cents slightly soiled, worth 37%,

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

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WILL OPEN TO-DAY

Another case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents; 3 cases sold within 30 days. Yard-wide Bleaghed Muslin, Well-known make, 25 cents. Bleached Muslins, all prices, and as low as

the lowest.

Unbleached Muslins, lowest market prices, One bale 7-8 Domet Flannels, 31 cents, One bale 4-4 Domet Flannels, 37 cents. All-wool Flannels, 33 cents up. American Delaines, new and choice styles. American Prints, handsome styles. Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62 cents, etc. Bird-eye Diaper, \$2-25, \$2-50, \$3-00, \$3-50, etc. Linen Towels, Napkins, Doylies, etc. Hand-loom and unbleached Table Linens. Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make, 871/2, 45, 50 cents, etc.

Black and white Balmorals, \$175, over 60 dozen sold. Honeycomb and Alhambra Quilts, etc.

Ladies', Gents', and Misses' Hoslery, cheap, Lancaster Ginghams, 25 cents. Canton Flannels, at reduced prices. Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, reduced. SOMETHING NEW AND CHEAP EVERY

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I have just made out a reduced price list for all my LINENS, which cannot fall to give sausfaction to the most careful buyer. To those about purchasing LINEN GOODS, we would say that our stock was never larger and more varied, consisting of the following,

LINEN DAMASHS, ALL WIDTHS, TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES, FINE NAPHINS AND DOYLIES, IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS

FRENCH LINEN SHEETINGS, ALL WIDTHS. LINEN PILLOW CASINGS. HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,

FINE BOSOM LINENS, SHIRT BOSOMS, READY-MADE, SHIRT BOSOMS FOR EVENING WEAR, CRUMB CLOTHS, 21-2, 3, 4 YARDS WIDE FINE TOWELS. TOWELLING BY THE YARD,

LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDHERCHIEFN LINEN LAWNS AND BIRD-EYE. ETC. ETC. ETC.

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200 PIECES

Power-Loom Table Linen,

SELLING OFF AT A HEAVY REDUCTION

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FAMILY LINEN STORE,

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TWENTY PIECES

ALL-WOOL TWEEDS.

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ONE THOUSAND YARDS

SUPERIOR CASSIMERES,

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FINEST CASSIMERES

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SOME VERY FINE GOODS CLOSING OUT REGARDLESS OF COST.

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WILL OFFER HIS STOCK WHITE GOODS, LACES. HDKFS. EMBROIDERIES, ETC.. UNTIL MARCH I. At a great sacrifice, to insure its being closed out prior to removal to N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESWUT.

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LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check, OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS, CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS, INDIA TWILL, striped and pisits, SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths, ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dressee. PESSES.
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELIES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH
FIGURED FIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

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LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promunade, 2M yards round, THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room. THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room. I yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have hereto-ore effected to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Flain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 24 to 4 yaids in circumiterence of every length all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give sati faction.

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Skirts made to older, shered, and repaired.

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON

The following ORDNANCE PROPERTY will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 A. M.:—
About 200 net tons (cannon) Cast Iron, About 750 net tons Shot, Shell, etc. (aboutone-balf have valuable soft metal attached).
About 100 tons Loaded Shell.
About 15 tons Scrap Wrought Iron, About 4½ tons Scrap Wrought Iron, 637 wooden Artillery Carriages, Ironed, 150 wooden Chassis, Ironed, About 750 Cavalry Saddles, 750 Bridles, 8500 Cartridge Boxes, and a quantity of other leather work.

work.

1 large Hand Fire Engine, built by Agnew,
Philadelphia.

About 1300 barrels Unserviceable Powder.

Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of Musket Appendages, Rags,
Rope, Implements, Miscellaneous Tools, etc. Terms-Cash on the day of the sale, in United

States Currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER. F. H. PARKER, Captain Ord., and Brevet Major U. S. A., 2 7 9 13 16 20 Comm'g Charleston Arsenal.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

BALTIMORE Md., February 6, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the city
of Baltimore (at Government Storehouse, No.
120 S. EUTAW Street), on WEDNESDAY, 12
M., February 27, 1867, a lot of
ARMY CLOTHING,

3478 NEW YORK JACKETS of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of its long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less smaged. Sale will take place in lots to suit purchasers. Terms—Cash in Government funds, on day of

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL,

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.,

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No. 18 S. CHARLES Street,

Apptioneers.

Auctioneers.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Office Army Clothing and Equipage,
New York, February 8, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account
of the United States, at the Depot of Army
Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and
Washington streets, in New York city, on
WEDNESDAY, the 29th of February, 1867, at
il o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day
to day until all are sold, the following named
articles of damaged clothing and equipage:

Woollen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat
straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trousers,
knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, bats, caps,
lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 124 yards,
boots, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments,
cap covers, etc, etc. cap covers, etc. etc. Catalogues may be had at the Depot; also samples of the articles may be seen. Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent, down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of

the purchase and the ten per cent,
Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
299t Assistant Q. M.-General, U. S. A.

1 MPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md.

BALTIMORE, Md.
January 30, 1897.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of
Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28,
1867, the
SUPERB SIDE-WWEEL STEAMER
COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31
feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches
and 11 feet stroke.
A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of
this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a
really first-class vessel. really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boller are in most excellent condition, and the hull

perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COS-MOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs, ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL.

A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermastes,

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils. No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

CORNER OF RACE.

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